





## Intimations.

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OUR NEW SEASON'S  
FLOWER AND VEGETABLE SEEDS  
ARE NOW READY.  
Flower Seeds of 50 Packets, price, \$10.00  
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## SPECIAL FLORIST'S SEEDS.

In Packets of six or more named varieties,  
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CLOVE PINKS—PANSIES—PHLOX—  
HOLLYHOCKS—PORTULACA, VERBENA  
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## MIGNONETTE MACHEL

(The New Variety).

Priced Catalogue on application.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Hongkong, 31st August, 1888.

## BIRTH.

On the 12th instant, at No. 4, Morrison Hill,  
Mrs. A. KENNEDY TRAVERS, of a daughter.

## The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1888.

## TELEGRAMS.

(Ruter.)

## THE CESAREWITCH.

LONDON, October 10th.  
Tenebreuse.....First.  
Millstream.....Second.  
Traylor.....Third.

## EGYPT.

It has been decided to increase the Egyptian  
army.

## (From Straits Times).

## GENERAL BOULANGER.

PARIS, October 4th.  
General Boulanger has returned to Paris and  
will recommence the campaign forthwith.

## LOCAL AND GENERAL.

VISITOR at cannon foundry—This is all grand,  
stupendous, astounding. But where will your  
occupation be when universal peace prevails?  
Proprietor of works—Casting cannon to cele-  
brate it with, sir.

We would call attention to the important Indian  
telegrams published in another column, by  
which it will be seen that General Graham com-  
pletely defeated the Thibetians after a short  
engagement on the 24th ulto.

In another column will be found the Report  
and Accounts of the Canton Insurance Office,  
Limited, for presentation to shareholders at the  
annual meeting which is to be held on the 27th  
inst. at the office of the General Agents.

SENHOR da Costa, ex-Governor of Macao is  
expected here on Sunday the 14th inst. by the  
Portuguese gunboat *Rio Lima*, and will proceed to  
Lisbon via Marseilles by the Messageries  
steamship *Ava*, leaving this on the 17th.

HAVAS telegrams to the 22nd September, in the  
latest received Saigon papers, announce that the  
French Parliament will meet in extraordinary  
session on Tuesday next, when important  
questions relating to French Indo-China will be  
brought on for discussion.

By kind permission of Colonel D. G. Anderson,  
the Regimental Band will play in the Public  
Gardens, on Sunday, the 14th instant, from 9 till  
10 p.m. The following will be the programme:—

March....."Far Away".....Adam.  
Overture....."The Fishermans".....Relaxer.  
Valse....."Idle".....Rucalost.  
Valse....."Madame Favart".....Offenbach.  
Selection....."Ondine".....Roder.  
JOHN MORAN, Bandmaster.

We learn from our Singapore exchanges that the  
marriage of Captain Reginald H. Cholmondeley,  
and battalion, the Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers,  
and Miss Florence Mills, took place at Tolmers  
on the 5th September. Captain R. H. Chol-  
mondeley, who has been in the Regiment since  
September 1876, and who obtained his company  
in July 1884, is about to retire from the Service.  
He was aide-de-camp to Sir F. A. Weld,  
G.C.M.G., Governor and Commander-in-Chief  
of the Straits Settlements, from June 1883 to  
March 1885.

A CURIOUS instance of the autocracy of the  
Chinese mandarin is reported as having occurred  
the other day. The head-man at Kowloon City  
was going back to that place from Hongkong in  
the ferry-launch when the money-collector asked  
him for his fare. He refused to give it at first,  
saying the man if he didn't know who he was.  
The disrespectful fare-collector intimated that  
he didn't know him from a crow, and when  
informed, instead of being paralysed with awe,  
still insisted on getting the ten cents or what-  
ever it was. The proud possessor of the red  
button paid it in ominous silence, and no more  
was said. On arriving at Kowloon City he went  
up to the official shewben and sent a file of  
soldiers down with orders to fetch the captain  
and ticket-taker before him. This they did in  
the ordinary way—that is to say they did not  
kill their prisoners on the road. The  
mandarin summarily sentenced them to receive  
a dozen strokes of the bamboo, and when that  
was over humorously remarked that maybe  
he would have a permanent peace on their old  
city walls in future. He will.

THE Sultan of Johore was expected to arrive at  
Singapore from Muar on the 6th inst.

THE Government Astronomer reports, to-day  
that the barometer is falling in Luzon and in  
south-eastern China, apparently owing to a  
typhoon in the Pacific.

SPEAKING of the sloth, a cynic says, "He moves  
suspended, sleeps suspended, rests suspended,  
walks suspended, and, in fact, passes his life in  
suspense, like a young clergyman distantly  
related to a bishop."

A COOLIE was charged before Mr. Pollock this  
morning with gambling and biting an Indian  
constable's finger. He was thimble-rigging in a  
native street, and when arrested by the sikh  
evidenced a desire to "chaw him up." He got off  
very easily with a fine of \$3.

HOMER papers received by last mail report a  
shocking railway accident near Dijon, in France  
on the 5th ulto, resulting in 40 persons being  
injured and 12 killed. Lady Bowen and her two  
daughters, Miss Agnes and Miss Zoe Bowen, who  
were passengers in the fatal train, were  
slightly injured.

We hear that the Countess de Bardi, who, with  
Count de Bardi, arrived the other day by the  
Messageries Maritimes steamship *Saghalien*, is  
the daughter of D. Miguel, whilom King of  
Portugal. After the Constitutional war waged  
by D. Pedro IV against D. Miguel, the latter  
was obliged to abdicate and leave the country  
in 1834. He died in Germany a dozen years  
ago, leaving a great many adherents in Portugal.

THE Singapore *Free Press* reports that one of  
the Chinese passengers on board the steamship  
*Glenroy*, which arrived from Amoy on the  
morning of the 4th inst. jumped overboard after  
the steamer had come alongside the wharf, in  
trying to escape from the clutches of a depot-  
keeper who was ready on the wharf waiting to  
receive his living freight. The man, it appears,  
had not paid for his passage. He was soon  
picked up out of the water and was found none  
the worse except for some cuts on the head  
which he must have received by striking against  
the ship's side.

M. PAUL FOUCHER, formerly editor of the  
*National*, has written to M. Pasteur offering to  
place himself at the disposal of M. Gamaleia,  
the Russian savant, who says he has, by the  
application of M. Pasteur's methods, discovered  
a means of vaccination for cholera. M. Paul  
Foucher is ambitious of being the first human  
being on whom the efficacy of that vaccination  
is to be tried. M. Pasteur congratulates him on  
his courageous devotion to science, and assures  
him that M. Gamaleia will be touched by the  
offer, coming as it does from a journalist occupy-  
ing an eminent position on the French Press.

A MATCH between the Hongkong Cricket Club  
and the Ladies' Recreation Club will commence  
at 11 a.m. sharp to-morrow. Players are  
requested to be punctual. By kind permission  
of Colonel Anderson and Officers of the North-  
amptonshire Regiment their Band will play  
during the afternoon. The following are the  
eleven:—

H. K. C. C.	L. R. C.
Major Churchill, (Capt.)	E. J. Coker (Capt.)
Major Johnston, R.E.	T. Sercombe Smith.
G. H. Potts.	C. E. Higginbotham, (Sgt.)
V. A. Gower Hawkins.	F. M. Barry, R.E.
P. W. Phipps.	F. Maitland.
D. Smith (Sgt.)	A. de C. Scanlan, A.M.S.
D. Stewart.	F. H. Johnston (Sgt.)
J. M. Atkinson.	Major Miller, R.E.
H. J. Feller (Sgt.)	A. Lloyd (Sgt.)
L. Robbins, A.M.S.	C. A. M. Jones.
Capt. Stanley, O.S.D.	A. G. Stokes.

SERIOUS complaints keep reaching us from  
Hung Ham—otherwise the Docks—about the  
want of market accommodation there. In  
February, the old market being pulled down, a  
contract was made with a Chinaman to build a  
new one, with 56 stalls. It was getting on  
finely until the workmen put their employer in  
gnol for not paying their wages. That stopped  
the work, and to-day the hawkers have to go  
carrying their stock about the streets because the  
Government can't see its way to finish the  
erection, which would only take a few days.  
This principle seems to have been acted upon in  
Hongkong in providing market accommodation.  
The old Central market is almost pulled down—  
as such a dirty, insanitary set of shambles  
deserved to be—but no new premises have yet  
been provided, and the stall holders have to  
locate themselves where they can. A row of  
very permanent-looking temporary stalls are  
being built on piles over the Praya mud, but  
they are yet far from finished. We expect they  
will be ready about the same time as the new  
Central market, and represent so much public  
money wasted through lack of common-sense on  
the part of the powers that be.

SAVES the *Straits Times*: Too much facility is  
afforded gentry to swindle unsuspecting  
strangers arriving by French Mail and North  
German Lloyd steamers at Borneo Wharf. A  
most audacious swindle was perpetrated by one of  
them on the 3rd inst. upon three young Europeans  
who arrived by the steamship *Saghalien*, one of  
them a young Switzer, and the other two Germans,  
who asked to be driven from the wharf to the  
Hotel de l'Europe. The swindle made the demand  
of \$3 each, and they, not knowing anything  
of the place or its customs, imagined from his  
cool way of asking that it was the correct  
fare. Our contemporary adds: "Might we  
suggest to the President of the Municipal  
Commissioners to have placed, in prominent  
positions, notice-boards in the principal Euro-  
pean languages stating the distance to the  
chief hotels in town and the fares to be paid for  
being conveyed thither. It would be a great  
advantage to foreigners who cannot read the  
small-printed list of fares posted up inside the  
galleries, which very often even English travellers  
do not notice." We think our Singapore friends  
are better off than ourselves in this matter. We  
would suggest that the authorities the advisability  
of ordering the fares prominently placed  
inside every chair and jinricksha that ples for  
hire in the Colony with the exact distances and  
their corresponding fares. Our sampans ought  
also to be treated in a similar manner.

JAMES KELLY, Esq., loafer and drunkard, will  
not be put in the stocks after all, as threatened  
by Mr. Pollock last week. He is going to trans-  
fer his valuable self to New Brunswick, and the  
natives will not regret this time in the degradation  
of the descendant of a line of kings, and hearing  
"his everlasting howls confess the pains and  
penalties of idleness." After all, apart from the  
question of Kelly's deserts, it is just as well that  
matters did not go so far, for the sake of the  
national reputation.

THE Macao *Independente* has been trying its  
hand at deciphering the mysteries in which  
Governor da Costa's recent recall and the Colo-  
nial Secretary's dismissal are said to be involved.  
The semi-official organ takes up the cudgels in  
defence of its fallen idol, and the only explana-  
tion it finds for the present state of things in the  
governmental circles of the Holy City is that  
Senhor da Costa, for having sided with his  
brother, the ex-Governor of Timor, in retaining  
in Macao the few Timorenses who are said to  
have been implicated in the murder of the late  
Governor Mala, has forfeited the favours of the  
Lisbon Colonial Office. The Bishop of Macao  
is said to have employed all means in his power  
to bring discomfiture on Governor da Costa,  
and a Rev. Simeao's arrival in Lisbon, and his  
intriguing at the Colonial Office are assigned as  
the true causes of Senhor da Costa's  
present disgrace. We beg to differ from the *Inde-  
pendente*. The public of Macao, who are well  
aware of the friction which has lately existed  
between the Governor and the Municipality, are  
of quite a different opinion. They very justly  
attribute the Governor's sudden recall and the  
Secretary's dismissal to their illegal interference  
with the rights of a properly constituted Corpora-  
tion. Senhor da Costa's deserts in this line  
were as clear as noon-day, and the Colonial  
Office on being informed of the dangerous state  
of things in the governmental circles of the  
Holy City, lost no time in removing the evil by  
the root by suspending an autocratic Governor  
and peremptorily dismissing an evil-disposed  
Colonial Secretary.

THE *Straits Times* informs us that at the meet-  
ing of the Singapore Legislative Council held  
on the 4th inst. after a recess of about six  
months, His Excellency the Governor stated  
that the revenue for the year up to date  
warranted next year a prospective excess of  
\$777,000 over the revenue as in the Estimates  
framed a year ago, but yet last year's  
sum will not be realised by about \$80,000,  
owing to the Teluk Ayer Reclamation having  
been delayed. The excess of revenue over  
expenditure (leaving out what is known as  
dependencies) is set down at \$336,000, which  
swelled the surplus balances to \$1,158,000  
but at the end of the year, including the  
dependencies, these will stand at \$1,773,410.  
The Land Revenue has progressively increased  
during the past five years, from \$109,000 to  
\$152,000, the estimate for the forthcoming year.  
Of the \$850,000 surplus balances in Indian  
Government loan notes, the Secretary of State  
has approved of a large portion being remitted to  
London to be invested there, a step, says our  
contemporary, which by reason of their pay-  
ments in London ought to meet with approval.  
The growing increase of the Settlements is  
further confirmed by the vast increase in  
the shipping. The entries last year show no  
less than 8,948,600 tons, an increase of 215,854  
over the previous year, and cargoes to the value  
of \$163,664,131. The Native State come in for  
an appreciative notice in connection with the  
expansion of local trade. A vote is asked for  
the Volunteers, also for a Consul at the Court of  
Kedah, a science Master for Raffles Institution,  
a Supreme Court, and for landing improvements  
at Penang and a time ball for shipping on  
Blakang Mati.

THE murderous attack perpetrated by a band of  
ruffians at Little Hongkong on Wednesday night  
is suggestive of many a thought. If bands of  
marauders armed to the teeth can with impunity  
assault villages in the outskirts of the city, and  
we have had no end of cases of this nature to record  
—it is assuredly high time we looked more carefully  
to the abandoned condition of the outskirts of  
Kowloon, and above all, to the sea approaches to  
the south-western side of this island. There are  
strong detachments of the garrison in British  
Kowloon, and that accounts for the comparative  
security enjoyed by the residents on the  
neighbouring peninsula; but our south-western  
approaches are in a sad state of abandonment.  
This time Little Hongkong has been the scene of  
robbery and murder; who can positively say  
that the daring cut-throats who swarm in  
our neighbourhood will not eventually take into  
their heads to attack some of the outlying vil-  
lages, overhanging Aberdeen or Stanley? Aberdeen  
Dock itself, unless efficiently protected, would  
be at the mercy of these prowlers of the  
dark, life and property in general, and of the  
Chinese residents in particular, are placed in an  
awful jeopardy all along our unprotected south-  
western coast. It is time stringent measures  
were employed by the Police to render every  
lock of outlying ground in the Colony of Hong-  
kong as safe as it is, or ought to be, in the City  
of Victoria itself. There are ways and means  
to effect this without much expense of money or  
increase of men in the Force. Two steam launches  
with goodly contingents of armed policemen could  
very easily be sent cruising about Little Hong-  
kong, Aberdeen or Stanley every night, their men  
landing now and then and scouring the neigh-  
bourhood whenever necessary. Had one of these  
police launches been in the vicinity of Little  
Hongkong on Wednesday night, we would lay a  
wager that either the deed of plunder and murder  
would not have been perpetrated, or the per-  
petrators would be now lying in the quaters  
prepared for them in Her Majesty's hotel.

We are informed that most of the vessels  
composing our China squadron will return to  
this station in about a couple of weeks. H. M. S.  
*Satellite* left yesterday for Nagasaki.

THE *Straits Times* says that telegraphic com-  
munication in the Indian Archipelago will shortly  
undergo an important extension. Preparations  
are actively going on for laying a cable between  
the Java Coast and the important port of Macas-  
sar, in the island of Celebes. The cable steamer  
is expected to arrive there this month. The  
works on the telegraph station at Macassar were  
being actively proceeded with by last accounts.  
It is anticipated to be in readiness by the 1st  
November next. A cable to Macassar has long  
been under consideration, but official inaction  
could not be moved sooner.

OUR morning contemporary's paragraphist who  
so veridically reproduced the gist of a correspond-  
ence from Kobe to the Shanghai *Progress*  
relating to the Europeanising movement which  
is going on in Japan with respect to dress,  
habitations, manners, etc., has evidently never  
been in the Land of the Rising Sun, or read  
anything about that country. The change  
which is going on in Japan is not a thing of  
yesterday; it commenced twenty years ago, and  
it is fast progressing. Any foreigner who lands  
in Yokohama or Nagasaki, will meet hundreds  
of well-to-do Japanese in European costume;  
frock-coats and tall hats are specially prevalent  
in Tokio; among the Government Officers  
of all ranks, the dignitaries, the Ministers  
of State and the nobles they are the *sine  
qua non* of propriety and etiquette. Ladies  
of rank are all dressed à l'Européenne and  
although some of them look more frights in  
such attire, still the tendency is to persevere in it.

Without questioning the aesthetics which pre-  
sides at this dress reform we may safely prognos-  
ticate an universal spread of European attire and  
modes of living in the 'Ultima Thule' of the Far  
East, with what results we leave it to our cotton  
spinners and woollen merchants to decide. But  
to quote as news of the day, in a newspaper of  
advanced Hongkong, a reference made by a Kobe-  
Macao correspondent to a Shanghai paper, ancient  
this well-known process of dress-transformation  
in Japan, to make that the subject of a paragraph  
in more or less the following strain—"We learn  
from a Kobe correspondent of the *Progress*  
that the Japanese are exchanging their native  
costume for European apparel, and are getting into  
the habit of giving quadrille parties, etc. à  
l'Européenne"—this, we maintain, is an unpar-  
donable case of veridancy. Our morning con-  
temporary may, however, be excused on the plea  
that having fairly entered upon its second  
childhood, it is now raving of Japan.

Thus a writer in *Harper's Magazine* for  
September.—Hindoos, coolies, men, women and  
children—standing, walking or sitting in the sun,  
under the shadowing of the palms; men  
squatting, with hands clasped over their black  
knees, steadily observe you from under their  
white turbans—very steadily, with a slight scowl.  
All these Indian faces have the same set, stern  
expression, the same knitting of the brows; and  
the keen, strong gaze is not altogether pleasant.  
It borders upon hostility; it is the look of mea-  
surement—measurement physical and moral. In  
the mighty swarming of India these have learned  
the full meaning and force of life's law as we  
Occidentals rarely learn it. Under the dark  
forehead with its fixed frown the eye glitters  
like a serpent's. Nearly all wear the same  
Indian dress, the thickly folded turban, usually  
white, white drawers reaching but half way  
down the thigh, leaving the knees and the  
legs bare, and white jackets. A few don long  
blue robes and wear a colored head-dress.  
These are babagees, priests. All the men look  
tall; they are lithe, very slender, small-boned,  
but the limbs are well turned. They are grave,  
talk in low tones and seldom smile. Those you  
see with very heavy, full beards are probably  
Muslims; they have their mosques and the  
cry of the muezzin sounds thrice daily over the  
vast cane fields. Some shave—Buddhists, or  
followers of Hindooism—but the children of  
Islam never. Very comely some of the women  
are in their close-clinging, soft, brief robes and  
tantalizing veils, a costume leaving shoulders,  
arms and ankles bare. The dark arm is always  
tapered and rounded, the silver-circled ankle  
always elegantly knitted to the light, straight  
foot. Many of these dim girls, whether stand-  
ing or walking, or in repose, present perpetually  
studies of grace; their attitude when erect  
always suggests lightness and suppleness, like  
the poise of a perfect dancer. A coolie mother  
passes, carrying at her hip a very pretty naked  
baby. It has exquisite delicacy of limb; its  
tiny ankles are encircled by thin bright silver  
rings; it looks like a little bronze statuette,  
a statue of Kama, the Indian Eros. The mother's  
arms are covered from elbow to wrist with silver  
bracelets, some flax and decorated; others coarse,  
round, smooth, with ends hammered into the  
form of viper heads. She has large flowers of  
gold in her ears, a small gold flower in her very  
delicate little nose. This nose ornament does  
not seem absurd; on these dark skins the effect  
is, on the contrary, pleasing, although bizarre.  
All this jewelry is pure metal; it is thus the  
coolies carry their savings; they do not learn  
to trust the banks until they become rich.  
There is a woman going to market, a very  
old little woman; she is a Chuloblanco—a  
coolie or a Malay halfbreed? I do not know.  
She wears one loose soft white garment, leaving  
arms, ankles and part of back and bosom  
exposed, like a low-cut sleeveless chemise, but  
less long. Her whole figure is rounded, compact,  
admirably knitted, and her walk is indescribably  
light, supple, graceful. But her face is queer;  
it is an Oriental grotesque, a Chinese dream;  
blue eyes and blue-black brows, and hair, very  
high and broad cheek bones. Singular as it is,  
this face has the veritable beauty of statuary.  
It is a very young and very fresh face; the  
uncommonly long, black, silky, lashes give her  
a very pleasing, velvety expression. Still  
the most remarkable peculiarity she has is the  
color, clear and strange, almost exactly the color  
of a fine ripe lemon.

FIVE hundred and fifty-eight Chinese coolies  
arrived in Singapore on the morning of the  
4th inst. from Swatow, in the British steamer  
*Glenroy*.

AN English antiquarian has been delving among  
old newspaper files, and has discovered what he  
says is the first commercial advertisement ever  
printed in a newspaper. It appeared in the  
*Mercurius Politicus*, of London, dated Septem-  
ber 30, 1658. It ran as follows: "That Excel-  
lent, and by all Physicians approved, China  
Drink, called by all the Chinsians Tcha by the  
other nations Tay, alias Tee, is sold at the  
Sultaness Head Cophee House, in Sweeting's  
Rents, by the Royal Exchange, London." At  
the date of this advertisement tea had been used  
in England about forty years, but the price was  
extremely high, often reaching £20 per pound.

BISHOP Medeiros, of Macao, arrived in Singa-  
pore on the 2nd inst., and was received by a  
deputation of the congregation of St. Joseph's  
Church. An address was subsequently pre-  
sented to him by the prominent members of the  
Lusitanian Church, most of whom are Hindoos  
and Malays. It is exceedingly farcical to watch  
these Portuguese Church dignitaries parading  
about India, the Straits Settlements, and China  
and calling everybody a member of their diocesan  
flock. The Church of Portugal being a word void  
of all meaning, it is a standing wonder how the  
straggling would-be descendants of Vasco da  
Gama can pride themselves in their allegiance  
to an institution which is rotten to the core, and  
which is generally represented by individuals  
who are far below the mark of Apostles though  
they glitter with the pomp and circumstance of  
demigods.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to the *Straits Times*  
from Colombo:—The modern system of lighting  
steamers by electricity may be considered a  
great development of science, but until some  
dependence can be placed on the control of the  
machinery which produces the electric force, the  
side light and mast head light should still be by  
the combustion of some oil; for during the  
passage of the M. M. steamer *Orus*, the whole  
ship was in sudden darkness, including mast  
head and side lights, for about a quarter of an  
hour, owing to some breakdown in the  
machinery. Considering the dangers of collision,  
it was an awkward time for many. Candles  
were at once lighted in cabins and saloon,  
but the three principal lights of a  
steamer going about 14 knots an hour were not  
so readily replaced. All's well that ends well.

THE GANG ROBBERY AND  
MURDER.

About eight o'clock last night Detectives 176  
and 219 made a very smart capture in connection  
with the late gang robbery and murder at Little  
Hongkong. They, in common with the rest of  
the police, were on the look-out for the thieves,  
when a Chinaman named Man Chung arrived  
at the Jetty at Yaumati, where they were, from  
the ferry-launch. He had a bundle of clothing  
with him, and was arrested on suspicion. At  
the station the contents of the bundle were  
found to correspond with the description  
of the articles stolen, and notwithstanding his  
protestations that the clothing belonged to  
his wife he was locked up. A dagger was  
also found on him. This morning two more  
men were seen on the ferry-boat, having  
apparently come from Chim-sa-choi. Being  
suspected, they were approached, when one of  
them, throwing a dagger into the water, jumped  
overboard. He was hauled out, and the other  
man arrested. The first stated that he was a  
rice-pounder from Taipingshan, and the other  
refused to give any address. More of the  
stolen property was found in their possession,  
and accordingly they were brought up before  
Mr. Wodehouse this morning, together with the  
man previously captured, on a charge of burglary  
and murder.

Chan Ayeu, a very old woman, said:—I reside,  
with three daughters-in-law and two children,  
at Little Hongkong, and on the night of the 10th  
inst., about eleven o'clock, was sleeping on the  
ground floor of my house when I was awakened  
by hearing a noise. I lit a paper torch, and saw  
about twenty men coming through the roof.  
There was a coolie in the court, and they shot  
him. They then broke open my boxes and those  
of my daughter-in-law, and put the contents into  
a mat bag. They asked me and my daughter-in-  
law if we had any money. We said "No," and  
they searched my daughter-in-law and took away  
our silver bangles. They then went out, having  
robbed us of property worth about \$200, about  
\$68 in money, \$50 of which belonged to me.  
They had torches, and were armed with swords,  
revolvers, and daggers, and threatened to use  
them when they asked us for our money. I  
heard the shot that killed the coolie, but did not  
see it fired.

Inspector Cauld explained that the coolie  
slept underneath the grating by which the  
robbers entered, and from appearances it was  
supposed that he was looking on when he was  
shot, as the bullet entered his body downwards  
from the breast.

Witness continued: I heard the coolie beating  
a drum to give an alarm before he was shot.  
The robbers were in the house about three  
quarters of an hour. I identify the goods  
produced as part of the stolen property. I cannot  
identify the prisoners as having taken part in  
the robbery; I do not remember ever seeing them  
before. The coolie who was murdered was  
called Chan Anuk, and was a sort of general  
servant. He was 50 or 60 years of age, and  
worked for me over thirty years. He was shot  
dead.

Inspector Matheson asked for a remand, in  
order that the other men might be arrested.  
The case was remanded till the 15th inst.

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE,  
LIMITED.

The following is the report for presentation to  
the shareholders at the seventh ordinary general  
meeting to be held at the Offices of the General  
Agents, on Saturday, October 27th, 1888:—

The General Agents and Consulting Committee  
have now the pleasure of laying before the  
shareholders the final accounts for the year  
1887, and an open statement of the present  
year's working to 30th ulto. The profit on the  
profits on the Working Account of 1887, after  
providing for all outstanding claims, is

\$296,677.77, out of which the sum of \$202,677.77  
has already been paid for Dividend of 10 per  
cent. to shareholders, and a Bonus of 20 per  
cent. to contributors of premia. The balance of  
\$94,000, it has been decided, subject to the  
approval of shareholders, to dispose of by add-  
ing to the Reserve Fund the sum of \$74,000, thereby  
increasing it to \$304,000, and paying a further  
dividend to shareholders of \$2, per share, making  
the total interest for the year \$7 per share,  
equivalent to 14 per cent. on the paid up Capital.  
The estimated profit on the Working Account  
of the present year, after making allowance for  
all known losses, claims, commissions, and  
charges, is \$487,321.48, a result which will  
doubtless give general satisfaction.

## CONSULTING COMMITTEE.

During the past year Mr. W. H. F. Darby and  
the Honourable F. D. Sassoon have resigned their  
seats on the Committee, and the Honourable  
B. Layton and Mr. E. A. Solomon have been  
invited to take their places. The appointments  
of Messrs. Layton and Solomon now require to  
be confirmed by the shareholders. The other  
Members, Messrs. Ryrie, Dalrymple, and  
Bottomley, retire, but being eligible offer them-  
selves for re-election, as under Section 15 of  
the Articles of Association, 5 members have  
to be appointed to serve with the Chairman  
on the Consulting Committee during the ensuing  
financial year.

## AUDITORS.

Owing to the retirement of the Honourable  
A. P. McEwen from his post as Auditor, and the  
absence of Mr. A. Coxon, the accounts now  
presented have been audited by Mr. E. J. Coxon  
in conjunction with Mr. Fullerton Henderson.  
The General Agents and Consulting Com-  
mittee recommend the election of Messrs. G. S.  
Coxon and F. Henderson as Auditors of the  
Office.

## JARDINE, MATHESON &amp; CO.,

General Agents,

Canton Insurance Office, Limited.

Hongkong, 12th October, 1888.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR  
ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1887.

Liabilities.	
Capital subscribed, \$2,500,000.00	
Amount paid-up, \$500,000.00	
Outstanding dividends, 2,195.00	
Bonus on contributions not yet col- lected, 4,036.82	
Reserve Fund, 230,000.00	
Balance of Working Account, \$296,677.77	
Less: Dividend of 10 per cent. paid to share- holders and bonus of 20 per cent. to con- tributors of premia, 202,677.77	
	94,000.00

## Assets.

Cash, on Current Account, Hong- kong and Shanghai Banking Cor- poration, \$20,726.42	
Fixed Deposits— Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, 150,000.00	
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, 105,000.00	
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China, 85,000.00	
Mortgages, 219,450.00	
Indian Government Stock, (4 per cent. Loan, 1865), 111,162.44	
Indian Government Stock, (4 per cent. Loan, 1812-43), 43,767.11	
Chinese Imperial Government Loan, 1884, 103,500.00	
Chinese Imperial Government Loan, 1885, 63,479.16	
Interest accrued but not yet payable, 16,116.69	
	\$830,201.82

## WORKING ACCOUNT.

To nett premia received less returns and re-insurances, \$803,444.83	
Interest, 60,936.08	
Exchange, 4,199.59	
Transfer fees, 94.00	
	\$868







